



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

later zenana system, which is not an early Hindu custom, and Professor Mookerji's citation from Aśoka's Rock Edict, apparently recognizing this custom of keeping women housed in a harem, is of no avail, since the Rock Edict is not now so interpreted.

But the *Arthaśāstra* in any case is a mine of information concerning the administration of an ancient Hindu kingdom and that it reflects actual conditions may be seen from a comparison of the work with Megasthenes's notes and the life depicted in the Hindu epics. It tells how a king should live, describes his arduous days and nights, in which he examines accounts, studies, receives revenues, hears trials, discusses military affairs, etc. It explains the system of spies and government through minor officials; specifies the royal monopolies, salt, timber, horses, etc., the duties of the king in regard to widows and orphans, the duties of each overseer, of navigation, agriculture, forests, commerce, plays and gambling-halls, weights and measures; and gives details as to the collection of the census, the width of roads, breeds of horses, and even as to the milking of cows, the wages of cowherds, etc. Mr. Law's first volume treats of mining, irrigation, meteorology, live stock, game, forests, roads, works of public utility, the census, and courts of justice. A succeeding volume will discuss the machinery of administration. An interesting feature is the method of citation, quotations being made always in the original Sanskrit text (and alphabet) and not always translated, though occasionally the Sanskrit is transliterated. Readers may however accept the translation as usually literal and exact, despite an occasional freedom implying more than the original, as when the royal seal (on carrier-pigeons) is translated "passport". We know of no other work giving so complete an idea of the original as that of Mr. Law and can recommend it to all students of Oriental history. The text itself has been before the public so short a time that it has hardly been utilized at all except by Mr. Barnett in his recently published *Antiquities of India* and in critical studies by various German scholars in philological journals.

E. WASHBURN HOPKINS.

Studi Siciliani ed Italiani. Por L. PARETI. Volume I. Contributi alla Scienza dell' Antichità pubblicati da G. De Sanctis e L. Pareti. (Florence: B. Seeber. 1914. Pp. 356.)

THE Turin school of ancient history gave a notable proof of its corporate existence not long since by publishing a collection of studies in memory of Emilio Pozzi, whose career, already rich in achievement but richer still in promise, had been brought to an exceedingly untimely close by a fall in the Roman Forum. Its founder, De Sanctis, and one of its leading members, Pareti of Florence, have now inaugurated with the volume under review a new series of books designed to receive "works in the field of antiquity of a strictly scientific character, which, because of their extent, are ill adapted for insertion among the articles

of periodicals and the memoirs of academies". It is not for an American to gauge the need in Italy of an additional medium for the publication of such things. He may simply note the fact that with the same end in view Beloch has long since been editing his well-known *Studi di Storia Antica*, and that Païs has admitted to his *Studi Storici* articles perilously like those united in the first volume of the new venture. And he may add the comment that the conditions which have dowered us in America with innumerable *Studies in Classical Philology*, etc., are evidently not unknown in Italy, the most obvious, but perhaps merely apparent, divergence being that, whereas with us the university is the organizing agent, in Italy it is the active professor who appears in that rôle.

Academic and professional rivalries do not, however, suffice to account for the present series, nor does it spring solely from the highly commendable energy and resourcefulness of its editors: we have to recognize in it another manifestation of the keen interest which modern Italy is coming to take in the scientific investigation of its national beginnings. In this first volume Pareti deals exclusively with Sicily and Magna Graecia. Of the twelve articles it contains, eight are entirely new. They are now offered, together with the four elsewhere published, as *prolegomena* to a new synthesis which the author leads us to expect he may some day make of the early history of southern Italy.

The first article in the book is a chronological study tending to extend the enterprise of Dorieus in western Sicily over the period from 510 to about 490 B. C., and to make it one of the remote causes of the Carthaginian attack in 479 B. C.; the second makes the tyranny of Gelon begin, not as is commonly believed, at Syracuse, but at Gela, in 485 B. C.; the third holds that it was Anaxilas of Rhegium, whose stock was Messenian, who, on conquering Zankle in 485 B. C., changed its name to Messene; the fourth describes, on the basis of his new chronology, the Sicilian antecedents of the battle of Himera; the fifth sustains the thesis that "the poet Theognis, a native of Megara Hyblaea, was still writing in Sicily during the first two decades of the fifth century—until Gelon in 482 B. C. mastered his home—and later on, in Greece at Megara Nisaea at about 480-479 B.C."; the sixth, which seems to us to be one of the most valuable, dates the campaign of Hamilcar in 479 B. C., traces the rise of the legend which made the battle simultaneous with Salamis or Thermopylae, and treats *à la* Kromayer the strategy, tactics, and *terrain* of the encounter. This last service is done in number eight for the campaign of Himilco and Dionysius around Gela in 405 B. C., and shows that after the destruction of this city by the Mamertini in 282 B. C. the site was never again occupied, but that the *Γελῶναι* continued to exist under their old name in their new city Phintias. The arguments used in the ninth article to prove that the gods of Selinus were derived *via* its metropolis Megara Hyblaea from Megara Nisaea—as is indeed altogether probable—would, we think, prove

equally well that they were derived from Athens, Corinth, or any other normal Greek city. In number ten, which appears also in *Rivista di Filologia*, 1914, pp. 49 ff., Pareti routs Païs, horse, foot, and artillery, in his attempt to derive from Strabo's etymology of the name Rhegium (VI. I, 6, p. 258c) far-reaching conclusions both as to the sources of the geographer and as to the Romanization of Italian cities. Number eleven, on the chronology of the first Greek colonies in Sicily, operates with too many unproven assumptions to yield convincing conclusions.

Of the work as a whole we take pleasure in certifying that it displays abundance of acumen, knowledge, and sound method. If it is marred by anything it is by the Italian love of prolonged ratiocination.

W. S. FERGUSON.

Manuel d'Archéologie Préhistorique Celtique et Gallo-Romaine. Par JOSEPH DÉCHELETTE, Conservateur du Musée de Roanne, Correspondant de l'Institut. Tome II., *Archéologie Celtique ou Protohistorique*. Troisième partie. *Second Âge du Fer ou Époque de la Tène*. (Paris: Auguste Picard. 1914. Pp. viii, 911-1683, plates xiii.)

It is not necessary to repeat here what has been said in review of M. Déchelette's earlier volumes by way of general commendation of his work; nor is there any occasion to qualify the judgments already expressed. The substantial volume now published displays the same thorough and comprehensive scholarship as its predecessor.

It deals with the second Iron Age, or La Tène epoch, which is now generally held to extend from about 500 B. C. to the beginning of the Christian era. This was the period during which the Celtic peoples attained the height of their power and influence in Europe, and on account of the La Tène culture is consequently a description of Celtic civilization in some of its most characteristic phases. Indeed, since Celtic literature is all of much later date, and since the information furnished by classical writers is meagre at best, archaeology is the main resource of the historian in reconstructing the world of the independent Continental Celts.

M. Déchelette finds that the culture of the late iron epoch had its centre in the region about the middle Rhine. From this focal point it was widely disseminated by Celtic emigration and conquests, and was even taken over by Germans and Scandinavians outside the range of Celtic rule. It was developed under Graeco-Roman influence, and in showing the relations of the two civilizations M. Déchelette lays special stress on the influence of industry and commerce. He argues strongly (pp. 914 ff., 1574 ff.), in opposition to what has been a prevalent opinion, that the products of southern arts and crafts found on Celtic soil were brought there largely through peaceful exchange and not as prize of battle. In this volume, as in those which precede it, he gives special